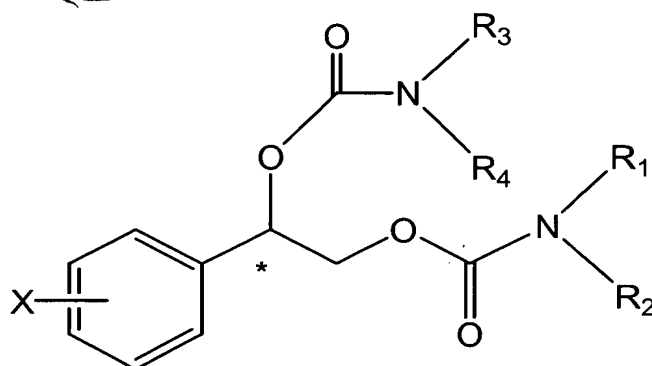


What is claimed is:

1. A method for preventing or treating bipolar disorder comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of an enantiomer of Formula (I) or enantiomeric mixture wherein one enantiomer of Formula (I) predominates:



Formula (I)

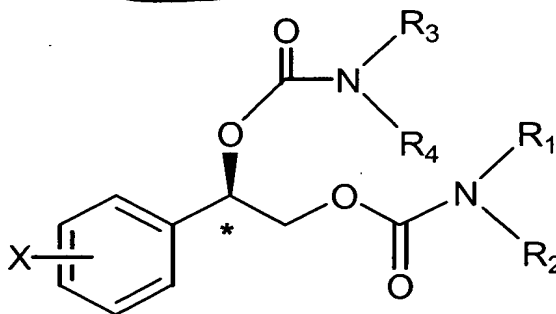
wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl (wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano).

2. The method of claim 1 wherein X is chlorine.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein X is substituted at the ortho position of the phenyl ring.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are selected from hydrogen.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the enantiomer of Formula (I) is an enantiomer of Formula (Ia):



Formula (Ia)

wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl (wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano).

6. The method of claim 5 wherein X is chlorine.

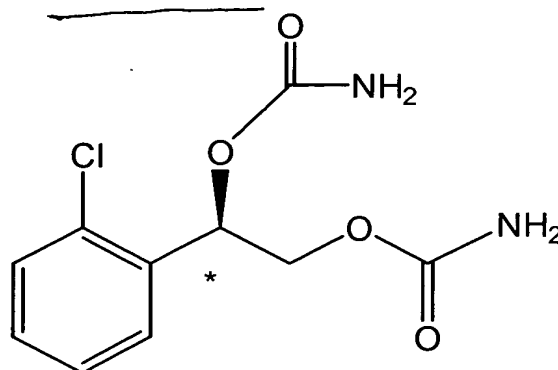
7. The method of claim 5 wherein X is substituted at the ortho position of the phenyl ring.

8. The method of claim 5 wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are selected from hydrogen.

9. The method of claim 5 wherein the enantiomer of Formula (Ia) predominates to the extent of about 90% or greater.

10. The method of claim 5 wherein the enantiomer of Formula (Ia) predominates to the extent of about 98% or greater.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the enantiomer of Formula (I) is an enantiomer of Formula (Ib):



12. The method of claim 11 wherein the enantiomer of Formula (Ib) predominates to the extent of about 90% or greater.
13. The method of claim 11 wherein the enantiomer of Formula (Ib) predominates to the extent of about 98% or greater.
14. The method of claim 1 wherein <sup>the</sup> bipolar disorder is selected from the group consisting of bipolar disorder type I, bipolar disorder type II, cyclothymic disorder, rapid cycling, ultradian cycling, bipolar depression, acute mania, mania, mixed mania, hypomania and episodes associated with bipolar disorder.
15. The method of claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is from about 0.01 mg/Kg/dose to about 100 mg/Kg/dose.
16. The method of claim 1 wherein the method is a method for slowing or delaying the progression of bipolar disorder comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of an enantiomer of Formula (I) or enantiomeric mixture wherein one enantiomer of Formula (I) predominates.

8/10/02

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is from about 0.01 mg/Kg/dose to about 100 mg/Kg/dose.

10081605.022102